

The

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American Missionary

"To preach good tidings to the meek;
To bind up the broken-hearted;
To proclaim liberty to the captives;
To comfort all that mourn;
To give unto them beauty for ashes,
The oil of joy for mourning,
The garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness;
That they might be called trees of righteousness,
The planting of the Lord
That He might be glorified."

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The AMERICAN MISSIONARY plans to maintain a high standard as a missionary magazine for the year 1905.

It will be published by the American Missionary Association, monthly, in ten numbers, July and August being omitted.

The field represented in the mission work of this Association is increasingly urgent and important, and the necessity for larger support is apparent.

Brief and interesting items from mission fields, descriptive articles concerning different institutions, discussion of fundamental problems of national importance will appear in the magazine during the year.

Subscription rate fifty cents per year.

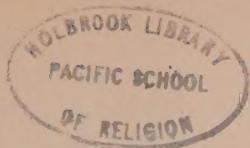
WANTS.

1. A steady INCREASE of income to keep pace with the imperative demand of work. This increase can be reached only by *regular* and *larger* contributions from the churches, the feeble as well as the strong.

2. ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS for our educational institutions, are needed to receive the constantly increasing number of students; MEETING HOUSES for the new churches we are organizing; MORE MINISTERS, educated and devoted, for these churches.

3. FUNDS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS—to purchase implements for agricultural training; to erect shops and furnish tools and materials for instruction and use in the mechanical arts, for carpenters, blacksmiths, tinmen, harness and shoemakers; and to supply the girls' industrial rooms.

4. Our work in Porto Rico calls for a school building at Santurce. It is necessary to successful work.



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THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION declared its object and its work in its Constitution fifty-eight years ago. It is this: "To conduct Christian missionary and educational operations and diffuse a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in our own and other countries." We have no charter less than this. Whatever form our work may take, in all, through and above all, it is a missionary work.

WE FEEL SURE that those who have stood by the work which the American Missionary Association has been doing in the past are not ready to remit their energies now. Perhaps there never was a more critical period, for the colored people, than that which they are passing through now. The chief opposition which they get in the South is not because of the failure of the race to respond to the missionary efforts in their behalf, but largely because of their unexpected progress and development. The Bourbon element, which is crying out against the Negro as a failure, is doing this really because of his success. They quote the millions who have not been reached as an indictment against the millions who have been uplifted and saved. This demanding part of our work appeals for a much larger degree of Christian benevolence than it receives.

WE have been constantly urged to take up the work of the needy white people in the South. This we have been doing for years, planting many schools and churches among them. We must ask the friends of this work not to allow these to suffer for lack of support.

OUR Porto Rican, Alaskan, Indian and Chinese work was taken up through continued appeals from our churches. We do not believe that our churches will forget this or wish us to cut down this

needy work which is being so blessed of God. To carry out what has been laid upon us we must have in this working year an increase of many thousand dollars in our treasury. If *every contributing church* will only do *what it can*, retrenchment will not be necessary.

A CHRISTIAN LADY writes us: "I wonder if there are not many who read the statement of the necessities of the A. M. A. who would like, as a special thank-offering for the blessings that have brightened and broadened our lives, to put these blessings—at least a part of them—in the reach of many who will in a few years be a mighty power for good or for evil in our land. I could give \$500, if one hundred and thirty-five others would give the same, and let the good work go on unhindered by debt."

WE HOPE that those who have not renewed their yearly subscriptions to the AMERICAN MISSIONARY will be glad to do so and so keep up their interest in the neediest and most neglected peoples in the land. Please send in now. We are seeking to add new subscribers to the AMERICAN MISSIONARY. It brings monthly the freshest information from our schools and churches in the South—among both races—as well as from the Indians in the West, the Chinese on the Pacific Coast, and from Alaska and Porto Rico.

AN INTERESTING missionary movement among Harvard men, the purpose of which is a realization among Harvard undergraduates and alumni of greater activity and interest in Christian service abroad, is among the signs of the times. A Graduate Advisory Committee has been formed, of which Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, is chairman. It will seek to unite all Harvard men serving in any foreign field and under any Christian agency in missionary work, and to foster the spirit of missions within the university itself.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of Congregational Churches for the State of South Carolina was held at Columbia November 25-27. It was welcomed by the Rev. John Adams, the recently-elected pastor of the church. The statistical reports from the various churches show a marked improvement over the work done last year and a decided expansion for the State of South Carolina. The reports of the churches at Columbia and Charleston were remarkable for the accomplishment of these churches during the past year. The discourses and addresses were of a high order.

THE ELOQUENT sermon of Rev. Dr. Dewey, Pastor of the Pilgrim Church of Brooklyn, preached at the last annual meeting of the Association at Des Moines, is now ready and will be sent to those who request it.

MISS MARY C. COLLINS, who is pastor of the Indian church at Little Eagle, South Dakota, needs a small communion service. What church will send it?

DORCHESTER ACADEMY, McIntosh, Georgia, asks for books to replace its library, destroyed by fire. Good literature will be greatly appreciated.

New Missionary Work in the Hawaiian Islands. In response to an appeal from the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, the Congregational Home Missionary Society has appropriated the sum of \$3,000 to enable that Association to maintain and enlarge the work among the English-speaking and native races of the Islands. This is in the effort to conserve the fruits of the many years of work of the American Board.

The American Missionary Association, in response to the appeal of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, has made an appropriation of \$6,000 to enable that Association to establish and carry on work among the Asiatic races, the Chinese and Japanese, who are becoming residents of the Islands.

In these forms of work in the Hawaiian Islands there is a mutual understanding and co-operation between the two Societies.

For the Congregational Home Missionary Society:

(Signed) WATSON L. PHILLIPS, *Chairman of Ex. Com.*

(Signed) WASHINGTON CHOATE, *Corresponding Sec.*

For the American Missionary Association:

(Signed) CHAS. A. HULL, *Chairman of Ex. Com.*

(Signed) JAS. W. COOPER, *Corresponding Sec.*

New York City, December 16, 1904.

WE HAVE received the intelligence of the death of Mrs. H. T. Johnson, the wife of our pastor at Walden, Ga. Mrs. Johnson was born of Northern parents who came from Hartford, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were employed by the American Missionary Association in 1890. During all of the succeeding years Mrs. Johnson has been a devoted and valuable teacher in the parochial school where her husband has been pastor. A faithful servant of Christ has gone to her reward.

HERE AND THERE AMONG THE CHURCHES.

CHARLES J. RYDER.

President The great body of churches within the constituency of the American Missionary Association is rejoicing at the close
Bradford. identification of Dr. Amory H. Bradford with the work of the Association as its President. Messages of congratulation and cordial satisfaction have come to us from different sources. The following, from Secretary Thirkield of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, brings a message of warm appreciation from a sister denomination: "Permit me to congratulate you on the identification of my old friend Dr. Amory Bradford with the work of your Association. He brings inspiration to any work that he undertakes." It is hoped that President Bradford will be able to address some of the Congregational clubs and churches in the interests of the work of the Association of which he is now President.

Lincoln Memorial The Sunday-schools of our churches are planning
Sabbath. to observe February 12, 1905, as Lincoln Memorial Sabbath. This interesting service, presenting as it does lessons in patriotism and the Christian development of our country, has been an important event in the calendar of our Sunday-schools for ten years. Year by year there has been a steady increase in the number of Sunday-schools which have kept this Memorial Sabbath. Testimony has come from many of the superintendents and teachers of its great value. It impresses the lessons of a great man's life, our nation's martyr, Abraham Lincoln, upon the minds of the youth in our country. It also emphasizes the development and progress of the work among those in our land for whom he gave the supreme sacrifice of his life, a work carried on by the American Missionary Association. It kindles fires of patriotism and devotion in the hearts of the young people who keep the day.

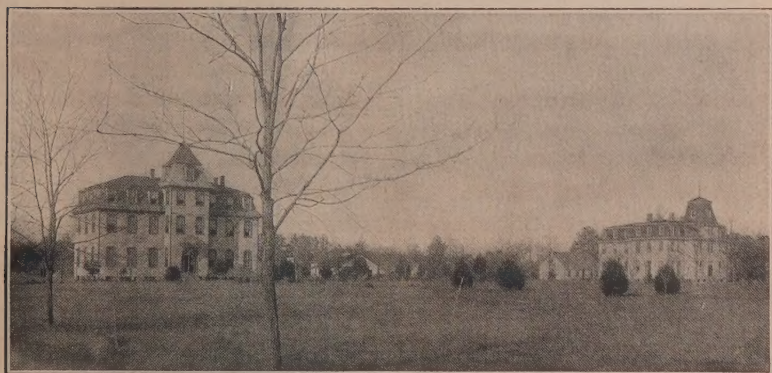
This year we have provided a very brief outline study. It can be used in any school in connection with the regular exercises of the day, taking the place of the closing service simply. May we not expect that the superintendents and teachers throughout the land will bring this interesting Memorial Service to the attention of their scholars, and that the largest number keeping the day ever chronicled will be those of this year? The gifts of many Sunday-schools, although small individually, will combine into a considerable amount to make possible to a larger degree this great work of the Association among the neediest millions of our land. We shall be glad to send you the leaflet for this service at once.

DOWN SOUTH.

Among the Schools and Churches.

A. F. BEARD.

It is a delightful journey from Baltimore to Cappahosic, Va. The York River steamers, roomy and well appointed, make the journey down the Chesapeake Bay charming. The York River is beautiful, and if all traveling in the South were like this—to put it gently—it would be more desirable than much of it is. The entire peninsular country of Virginia is not surpassed for loveliness of scenery anywhere upon the Atlantic coast, and the climate in the Indian Summer days leaves nothing to be desired. Altogether, it is a very attractive section of the country. One can but meditate on what would have been the result if the Pilgrim Fathers had landed at



GLOUCESTER SCHOOL, CAPPAHOSIC, VA.

Jamestown. Norfolk then would have been Boston, and William and Mary College, now almost *in extremis*, would have been Harvard. Doubtless it is better as it was.

On the banks of the York stands our "*Gloucester Agricultural and Industrial School*," in the little hamlet of Cappahosic. Twenty houses, perhaps, with two little stores which dispense everything that one hundred and fifty people may require, make up what is visible of the village. The colored people along this river are thrifty and live in comparative comfort in their own worthy homes. Most of them subsist by farming and "oystering." The oysters of this locality are famous, and would be better were they marketed as nature provides them. The transplanting to brackish waters is said to fatten them. It simply bloats them and destroys the natural delicate flavor. It is done because "there is money in it."

The school buildings here are the most permanent structures of the hamlet. The school itself has been greatly developed within a few years. The class of students is superior to that in many other localities. Whatever may be the reason, there is a perceptible difference in the classes of colored people as to natural ability and quality as well as in attainments in various localities.

In a little monthly newspaper, "*Among the Pines*," one of the students writes as follows:

"With charity to all and malice toward none," emphatically expresses my conception of the American Missionary Association. We who have learned or who know anything about this great organization, will not hesitate to say that the American Missionary Association is a Christ-like organization. I have heard and read of this great Association; I have seen some of its leading members; I have for several years been in one of its schools trying to catch its spirit and model my life by its life.

The American Missionary Association has not given life to the Negro only, but with "charity to all and malice toward none" it has cordially invited the needy of every race to come and drink. Is not this a true mission? Is not this God-like?

The pupils of this school do the entire work of the farm and of the household. Arising before light, they are at work at sunrise. Teachers and pupils have a common purpose, and earnestness characterizes all. Excellent teachers go out from this school year by year to rural schools in the State, taking to others what they have themselves learned.

From Cappahosic to Enfield, in North Carolina, is a day's travel in a roundabout route. "*The Joseph K. Brick Normal and Industrial School*," located two miles from the railroad station is a marvel of growth and full of interest. The buildings, thirteen in number, are located in the center of a rich plantation of more than a thousand acres, most of which are under cultivation by the pupils of the school. Cotton, corn, potatoes, beans, and whatever vegetables are needed for the school, are among the products, while part of the land is let on shares, which adds to the school's income and provides for several families. One of the pupils this year renting several acres of the school farm has earned over \$500, with about \$400 remaining for himself after paying the rent for the land. Everything possible is done here to cultivate the spirit of self-help. The farm has been especially successful in its henneries and dairy.

The white people of Enfield are proud of this institution, and the relations of the races are friendly. The grounds about the school, very tastefully laid out, make a marked appeal to the æsthetic education, attracting the attention and eliciting the praise of the white people.

Wilmington, N. C., came next, the occasion of this visit being the

ordination of Mr. William H. Ferris to the gospel ministry, he having been called to the pastorate of the church at Wilmington. Mr. Ferris is a graduate of Yale University, with a post-graduate course at Harvard. He commences hopefully what we trust may be a successful ministry.

Gregory Institute here, named for the most generous patron, who also erected the tasteful and commodious church, has sent out its yearly quota of well-prepared teachers. In this way the American Missionary Association is reaching rural schools not only, but also the centers of larger educational influence. The principals and most of the teachers of the public schools in Wilmington are graduates of Gregory Institute.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

From Wilmington to Augusta, Ga.: here was held the Georgia State Convention. The new church, with Pastor J. D. Flynn, a graduate of Talladega College, welcomed the ministers and delegates. If Northern Christians could have met these Southern brethren assembled in this convention as I did, they would never be discouraged in their purpose to see to it that these children of those whom the nation had enslaved for two hundred years should have their chances to work out their own salvation, though it be "with fear and trembling." It is no time now to slacken interest or contributions when we can show such products as these of faith and works. We ought not to forsake these brethren. There is every reason why we should "minister" unto them.

The schools of Georgia under the care of the American Missionary Association, such as Beach Institute, Allen Normal, Dorchester Academy, Knox Institute, Albany Normal and Ballard Normal were reported at the convention as being full of earnest students and in a flourishing condition. The tasteful new church was dedicated on November 20th. Rev. George W. Moore preached the sermon. The struggles of Pastor Flynn and his little flock in planting the church of the Pilgrim faith at Augusta is a story of Christian heroism.

From Augusta to Macon is a railroad ride of five hours through a dull and slow country, the train harmonizing with its environments. Macon, however, is one of the pleasant and thrifty cities of the South, located at the foothills of the Appalachian range. It is an up-and-down-hill place, but the irregularity adds to its picturesqueness. The first Northern teachers came to Macon in the fall of 1865. In 1888 Mr. Stephen Ballard, of Brooklyn, decided to give his help to the school in the form of a brick edifice completely furnished. This equipment was increased the next year by a girls' dormitory—Andover Hall—the gift of a philanthropic lady of Andover, and the old school build-



BALLARD SCHOOL AND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MACON, GA.

ing was converted into a manual labor shop. It then took on the name of *Ballard Normal School*. The present principal, with ten years of faithful work behind him, presides over an excellent school of 460 pupils, one hundred and five of whom are in the three higher grades. There are three High School teachers besides the principal. Sixty-boarders, fifty-two of whom are girls and eight boys, are in the dormitories, and eighty-two boys are under instruction in the shop and doing well. Sixty applicants were declined as boarders this year for want of room. The commodious brick church was erected in 1877. For some reason the growth of this church has been like the roads about the city—an up-hill and down-hill course. The school, which

constitutes the chief part of the congregation as to numbers, adds to the importance of the church.

The last place visited was the interesting town of Greenwood, S. C. Less than twenty years ago it was a sleepy, typical Southern town of three or four thousand people, nearly equally divided between the two races. The white people were chiefly engaged in agriculture and the colored people were their field servants. The white people had no modern school for their children. For the colored people there was *Brewer Normal Institute*, an excellent primary, grammar and normal boarding and day school, planted and sustained by the American Mis-



A CLASS AT BREWER NORMAL SCHOOL. GREENWOOD, S. C.

sionary Association. Meanwhile, two railroads made their way through Greenwood, which came to be a fine cotton market. Next, capital largely from the North planted great cotton mills there. Now the spindles hum and laborers congregate and the lazy old town of former days is transformed into an enterprising industrial center. The mills sound their calls for labor early, and ten full hours of work make the shortest work day, with wages far less than those paid in the North. White men and women and children work at the spindles, colored men and women about the factories. The colored workers are watchmen, stokers, drivers, hostlers and the like. The best of them are observing and picking up the threads of the science and skill and

waiting for the time when their chance may come. It will come some day.

The contrast between the old town and the present is very striking to the stranger who from time to time has witnessed the evolution. *Brewer Normal School* during all these years has been uplifting the colored people, sending forth these teachers like our other normal schools into the rural communities and sending others to colleges for a broader life. Here also, as in other places, the white people of the town are friendly and kindly. Is it too much to think that the excellent *Brewer Normal School* has quickened the people of the town to do better for their own youth and to build a noble structure for a High School, costing about \$60,000, in which the course of study is said to be generous and thorough? Not many Northern towns of the size of Greenwood can boast of a school worthier or better.

A NEWCOMER'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF TALLADEGA COLLEGE.

ALONZO H. BROWN.



As a newcomer in the teaching force of Talladega College, I have observed with peculiar interest the quality and extent of the work of this institution. First of all, I have been deeply impressed with the rich religious background which forms a setting for the purely intellectual and industrial work of the school. The educational institutions of the South which have most largely met the needs of the Negro have been those that are most largely Christian. Personal

character and Christian conduct are the vitalizing elements of any system of education that is to be fruitful to the highest degree. The remarkable success of the many missionary schools scattered throughout the Southland can be largely attributed to the fact that they have put particular stress upon the culture of the heart, thus laying a broad and safe foundation for the academic instruction which follows. Talladega College is an excellent type of this class of schools, and its influence upon the spiritual and intellectual life of the Negro has been far-reaching and invaluable, as is attested by scores of graduates

whose lives are telling for Christ and the race in both the religious and educational world.

To say that Talladega College has most nobly measured up to its opportunities for service, does not necessarily imply that the school is well equipped with apparatus, etc., for its work. Indeed, I have been surprised to find that this most useful institution has not, in any of its departments, adequate facilities to do all the work at its hands, yet, ends have somehow been made to meet, and the good work has gone on. As never before, I have been brought to realize that fine buildings and modern school appliances are not the *sine qua non* of a successful institution. There must be, first of all, consecrated teachers who are thoroughly prepared for their work and who teach because they feel called of God to do so. Again, there must be eager and anxious students who crave for more light and are willing to make any sacrifice to gain more knowledge. In these respects Talladega College has been most fortunate—the secret of its success lies here. The teachers have been filled with love and enthusiasm for their work, and the students have come with high aspirations and a willingness to turn their hands to any honorable work to realize them. These qualities always bring success.

I have been gratified to observe that industrial instruction holds a prominent and dignified place in the curriculum of the school. This is as it should be. I fear there has been a tendency to underestimate, not only the educational value, but also the economic value of the domestic, agricultural and mechanical arts; and I believe any efforts to bring these sciences into their proper relation with other forms of knowledge will yield a large fruitage. Here the students turn from books to tools with a facility and relish that makes one feel that manual labor is truly dignified, and nowhere have I seen the "higher education" and "industrial education" more happily co-ordinated.

With a reconstructed faculty and a new president, a charmingly frank and congenial gentleman with unusual fitness for the work before him, Talladega College is entering upon a new era of usefulness which will mean more light and more liberty for the Negro.

TEXT FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR.—And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment; that ye may approve things that are excellent: that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Christ.—Philippians i: 9, 10.

A NORTHERNER'S STUDY OF TALLADEGA COLLEGE.

Coming from the North, when the country was held in the icy grip of winter, to the sunny skies of Alabama, the first impression was that of the delightful climate in this delightful altitude.

I shall not soon forget the first sights on leaving the train—one was a large load of cotton bales, drawn by four oxen, and the other, a little up the street, a twentieth century automobile. One sees this contrast of the old and the new everywhere in the South. The old will stay long, but the new is here. These southwestern States are certainly destined in the next twenty-five years to see a marvellous industrial growth. When the Isthmian canal becomes an accomplished fact, the great coal and iron deposits of Alabama will be increasingly developed. The tide of emigration will turn more and more southwestward, and the result must be a great commercial growth.

Talladega is certainly fortunate in its situation, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, which afford beautiful scenery and most healthful conditions under southern skies, while it is within a hundred miles of the center of the Black Belt.

The first impression of Talladega's campus and buildings called forth surprise, that here is an institution which has been doing work for thirty-eight years, constantly adding to its plant and equipment, until now its output and influence stands second to none in the South, and yet, even to those interested in the education of the Negro, has been comparatively so little known.

Talladega College, through its loyal alumni, has established the fact that the Negro is capable of the highest education, and to these graduates is largely due the respect and esteem in which the college is held throughout the South. I learn that no graduate has ever been convicted of a crime, and all but two (who have been lost track of) are known to be engaged in profitable occupations as ministers, missionaries, lawyers, educators, physicians, bankers, business men, homemakers—living to the credit of their college and for the uplifting of their race.

One feels, on examining the institute here, that it is well worthy of the name of a college. It has always held that the old classical culture cannot be spared from its curriculum until some substitute far more satisfactory than has yet appeared can take its place. Despite their great historic handicap and previous condition, the students of such schools as this are proving themselves capable of attainments in scholarship, and are patiently fitting themselves to become the wise, safe and hopeful leaders of their people.

I find, also, that Talladega believes in industrial education. This

form of education was first introduced here before elsewhere in the South. With a farm of 800 acres, both practical and scientific agriculture is taught. A mechanical arts building has been recently enlarged, in which are taught woodworking, forging, printing and architectural drawing. In a beautiful industrial home for girls, domestic science, sewing and nurse-training are taught.

These are some of the things which I find done with thoroughness at Talladega. A visit to an upper room in the rear of one of the professors' homes leaves a lasting impress upon the visitor. Here for a generation the theological students have been trained. The influence which has gone forth from this room through professors into students and through them to the neediest people of the South, has marked the genius of the college spirit and has kept the institution true to its traditions and pure in its life. The South needs men who know the trades, business and professional men, and many schools along with Talladega are seeking to meet this want; but her one great need is an educated, elevated and purified Christian ministry; this Talladega College has had no small part in attempting to meet. Theological graduates now working in twenty-five States of the Union and some in Africa tell something of the influence which has gone forth from this upper room.

As a visitor, I was impressed with the fact that a department which has done such work, and is now doing a larger work of this character than ever before, should have better accommodations than this single room. Nothing but the dominant missionary spirit of Talladega can account for the success of this theological department during all these years. The coming of students in still larger numbers—and many of them graduates of other schools—is the best possible appeal Talladega College can make for a theological hall.

On visiting an institution like this, one wishes to know not only the extent of the college plant, the character of the work done in the classroom, the shop and on the farm, but also somewhat of the results. Is this student body appreciative of all these investments made for them by Northern friends, these sacrifices made by instructors from the North? Are the students doing what they can to support themselves, and with the better conditions gradually obtaining among the colored people, is there a corresponding increase in self-support? Do the students show this spirit of appreciation while in college, and in after life do they prove this? And are they in turn becoming the helpers of their people? A careful study of these questions has brought not an "impression," but a conviction. There is no doubt that these questions can be answered affirmatively.

No one can witness the sacrifices on the part of parents and students themselves to obtain an education in a distinctively Christian college without feeling that here are young men and young women who are to lead a belated people to higher planes of thinking and living. Nor can one observe the deep spirit of Christian consecration on the part of the student body, for the most part, without feeling that here is an institution where character is the object, service through character the end. The students carry themselves in such a manly way that discipline is not a problem. Whether in the classroom or during work hours upon the grounds and buildings the sense of manhood and womanhood is very evident.

The increasing tendency toward self-support, more than anything else, conduces to this self-respect ; but, under present conditions of life for the colored people, it will be a long time before very many desirable and worthy students can secure for themselves the full amount to obtain their education.

This, then, is what I find here : A real college, most advantageously situated and held in high regard by the white people of the South, especially by the citizens of the city of Talladega ; a school that, during the last ten years, has seen great material development, but, unfortunately, with a limited endowment which does not begin to meet its current necessities. I find a large student body which has come here by a kind of natural selection, most of whom have completed courses in other Southern schools, but who realize that, to become the effective helpers of their race, they must obtain the best Christian education that can be secured.

This, in brief, is the impression which Talladega College made upon me, a visitor from his Northern home, on seeing its work for the first time ; and he carries with him the conviction that if thousands more from the North who are interested in Christian education could see the work of such a school as this, at this critical time in the life of the Negro, the funds would surely be forthcoming to enlarge its capacity and to increase its power. This, beyond question, is one of the most wise and efficient means of solving this great educational and missionary problem, in which both North and South must share responsibility.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE urgently appeals for \$200 for tools for its new industrial building.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
FOR ITS HELP TO A POOR BOY.**

When I look about me and see where I have come from, my heart goes out to the American Missionary Association.

I was born in a quiet little town by the broad Atlantic. My father died when I was a boy of fourteen and left my mother with eleven children. I was one of the oldest. The way looked dark as night before us, but as God would have it, the same year my father was drowned the American Missionary Association sent to my town a teacher (Miss M. E. Wilcox) with several others. This lady hunted me up and asked if I wanted to go to school. I did not see how I could, as I had to help mother and the children. She urged it, however, and as my mother consented, I started the first Monday in October, 1884. I was made janitor to pay my way, getting \$2.50 per month, out of which I paid my tuition, bought my books and helped my mother. Saturdays I would either go fishing or clamming and give what I earned to mother, so that I might go to school the next week. This went on for a long time, until my good teacher was sent to Marion, Ala. Then it seemed that my chance was gone, but the American Missionary Association came to my rescue and sent another principal. That year our schoolhouse and church were destroyed by fire, and I said, "All hope is gone." But soon Dr. Beard wrote us we should have a new church, and my heart leaped for joy. I gathered our little church together, and from house to house we held prayer meetings, until the American Missionary Association sent its builder to put up a new church and schoolhouse. In three months' time the work was done, and school was opened with a new principal. While I was under this principal, Mr. T. S. Inborden came from Fisk University, and preached for us one summer. One day he told me of his struggles to get an education, after which I told him that I would get an education even if I could have but one biscuit a day.

In 1896 I felt that God had called me to preach, and I asked my church to give me permission. They appointed a day to examine me. I passed their examination—such as it was—and a day was named for me to preach my trial sermon. It so happened that the night I was to preach Secretary Beard came down, and—as you may suppose—we always give way to our Secretaries when they come. We expected to hear Dr. Beard that night instead of myself, but the doctor said, in his quiet way, "I have heard that the lad was to preach to-night, and I will listen to what the lad has to say." My teacher became afraid for me, and would not come to the front for fear I would fail. The church was packed, but, the best of all, my mother

took her seat just in front of me, and then I said to myself, "I know I cannot fail, for mother is here." God helped me that night, and Dr. Beard, who spoke approvingly of my effort after going back to New York, wrote to my teachers to ask me if I wanted to go to Talladega College. I wrote to Dr. Andrews there, asking if I could come, and agreeing to do anything for the sake of getting on there. He advised me to wait two years longer and study hard in the school at home. I did so, and after two years reached Talladega College with only eleven cents remaining after my carfare was paid. I stayed there seven long years, working on the farm, the railroad and for the city for eighty-five cents a day, paying my board out of that. But after seven years' study after this manner I completed my course, and now I am working as a pastor for the Master. I began late, but I owe what I am and what I hope to be to the American Missionary Association.

I write this out of gratitude for the help and encouragement I have received. I hope I may prove in usefulness to others that it has not been in vain.

A TEACHER'S FIRST EXPERIENCE IN A KENTUCKY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.

I found a Kentucky gentleman who with his horses would take me over the mountains to the school. About eleven o'clock we started, and after a long climb up and a long tramp down and a glorious ride through the wild country, I was welcomed by two glad school teachers. I began my work next morning by forming classes of thirty-eight little people. I find a poorer people than I expected, but I think I shall be happy in being helpful here. It makes me feel sorry to see all the tiny houses so poorly built, and to think that the cold weather will soon be here, and to see the girls in this mountain weather, with its very frosty mornings, coming barefooted to school.

Whatever you can do for this little settlement will be deeply appreciated by the people and by the teachers, who will need so many things for their best work. I am going to do all I can for these people."

FORSYTH, GA., through the Principal of the Normal and Industrial School (W. H. Hubbard), asks for a circular saw and turning lathe for the instruction of its pupils. These are needed and would encourage a very faithful principal. Who will help this school?

**KNOX INSTITUTE, ATHENS, GA.**

BY L. S. CLARK, PRINCIPAL.

Soon after the close of the Civil War, Knox Institute was founded and named in honor of Major John J. Knox, a United States officer stationed at Athens. It may interest some to know that the tract of land on which the school is built was once a part of the campus of the University of Georgia. Later it became the Athens "Botanical Garden." Near the school, willow trees are growing. Tradition says that when the body of Napoleon was brought from St. Helena, Dr. Crawford Long (who claimed to be the discoverer of anaesthesia) was in France, and that a sprig of willow from Napoleon's casket was given to him. This he sent to the Botanical Garden in Athens, and these trees are the offshoots of that original twig. Some time ago a prominent citizen of Wisconsin sent to the writer for fifty cuttings to plant.

The growth of our school for the past seventeen years has been as great as our accommodations would allow. In fact, the school has outgrown its present facilities and must now remain as it is without further development until money may possibly be secured for its enlargement. In 1887, when the present principal took charge of this work, Knox Institute was a common ungraded school. It is now thoroughly graded and has added college preparatory, normal and

industrial departments. The quality of work is shown by the fact that our graduates are admitted to the freshman class and senior normal class of Atlanta University without examination. Our little industrial shop, with three rooms, was erected by the American Missionary Association a few years ago. In 1903-4, in carpentry, sewing, printing and handicraft, 191 colored youth had received instruction. Some trained in carpentry engage in their line of work after leaving our school, and are doing well. Those who visit this department of our work and see what we have accomplished are astonished at the amount of work done in so small a space.

In 1902-3 thirty-four of our pupils became Christians while in the



INDUSTRIAL SHOP OF KNOX INSTITUTE.

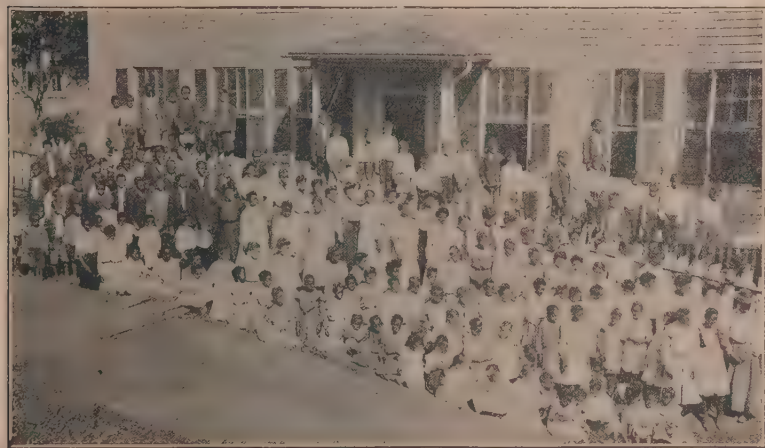
school. Fifty-one of our pupils consecrated their lives to the service of Christ that year.

The work of Knox Institute largely is to prepare teachers for the rural schools of Georgia, and many of the graduates and undergraduates of our school are engaged in teaching. In Clark County about sixty-six per cent. of the colored teachers now employed received most of their education at Knox Institute, and about the same per cent. of the colored teachers of Jackson County. Not less than fifty per cent. of the colored teachers of the city schools of Athens, Ga., received a large part of their training at Knox Institute. The president of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; the assistant principal of

Haines Normal and Industrial School, Augusta, Ga.; the principal of the Butterick Training School, and others filling prominent places, received a part of their training at Knox Institute.

Thus, this school has done much for northeast Georgia. Of those who received their training here, one is a minister of the gospel, one a lawyer, one a dentist, one the president of a college, several principals of important schools, one the postmaster of Athens, Ga., one a large contractor now erecting a Government building in Alabama costing \$100,000, and many others who have succeeded in business and are owners of homes and property.

We are glad to say that this school has a firm hold upon the confidence of the best white people of the section. To show their friendly



PUPILS AT KNOX INSTITUTE.

feeling, I mention a single instance. We had no auditorium in which to hold our Commencement. Our court house has a large auditorium. The principal called upon the county commissioners and asked permission to use it. The request was cordially granted, "provided it did not clash with Judge ——'s court." The judge of the city court, a venerable gentleman of the aristocracy of Georgia, was holding court at the very time the principal wanted the court house. The judge said, cheerfully, "Because of my high regard for you personally, and the work you are doing, I shall *close* my court until the next week, that you may have the use of the court house,"—which he did. This is one of the many instances that have happened within the writer's seventeen years' experience as principal of this

school, which shows the friendly feeling of the best white people of this section.

The present and future work of this school, like its past, must be primarily to prepare Christian teachers. Between the ages of six and eighteen there are in Georgia more than 337,000 Negro children. Nearly 40,000 of these can neither read nor write. Knox Institute must do its part in furnishing teachers for these hundreds of thousands of Negro children, but to do its work as we would like to do we should have a larger school building. We need more teachers, but not until we get more room. We need aid—which should be sent through the New York office—for worthy students who are forced to leave school because they cannot get money with which to meet their expenses. Some of these pupils would make superior workers if they could only find a way to get through school.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED WOMEN.

MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

"There are two million six hundred thousand adult women illiterates in this country," says a recent Southern writer. To be sure, this does not mean that all of these women—mothers of our boasted American civilization—are Americans of color, but it does signify that a very large majority of this number belong to what some people call the "Child" race. As long as this state of things exists, there will be sore need of help in the form of time, strength, patience. I say patience because I sometimes fear that many people who were at one time interested in the education of colored people have grown impatient. They do not regard the strides made by us as sufficiently rapid. They want to see us do in thirty or forty years what the rest of the people of our country have taken hundreds of years to do. They imagine that we ought to be more capable than other races, and why? Simply because they do not stop to think of what we have had, and still have, and will have, for years and years, to overcome.

My interest is in the race at large—men, women and children, for all must somehow pull up together; but I am here to-day to speak especially for that part of the race to which I belong—the woman, the mother—the one who more than any other is held accountable for the rearing, the honest development of the child, the citizen, the father; the mother of the coming generations, the mother living in these days when more is expected of us, and ought to be.

There are 8,840,789 colored Americans in our country. 4,447,568 of this number are females. These women live in all parts of the country all the way from Maine to Mississippi, on plantations, in the

smaller towns, in our great cities. Many of these are intelligent, many more are ignorant. Some are well off in this world's goods, some are exceedingly destitute, some so beyond your conception. Last spring I came upon a woman about fifty years of age. She seemed much older. She had been struggling with the care of a consumptive daughter who had just died leaving three small children for the grandmother to care for. This woman lived in a small, open, "mud daubed" cabin, with no windows at all. She had no furnishings except her two beds and a few things to cook with. The children were all too small to be of the least help. The woman had a cow which she had sold for a coffin. She worked every day, when she had the strength, for fifty cents. Out of this she paid her rent, a dollar a month, fed and clothed these children and herself and a deaf and dumb son. I met this woman the last of June. She said: "Mrs. Washington, I get along very well, but I wish I had a biscuit. I have not had one since Christmas." To my query: "What have you had yesterday and today?" she answered: "I have had some sweet potatoes." This story of hungering for a piece of flour bread went straight to me. But back to my sentence unfinished. Some of these women are good, just as pure and true as any woman can be, despite the fact that a woman could write in one of our reputable journals and declare that she cannot conceive of such a thing as a virtuous colored woman. But, alas! some of these women of my race are bad. They are only human.

We can make no proposition which will hold absolutely good of these and many essentially different groups of colored American women. It is a task which I shall not undertake. A task to which Burke referred when he said no man can indict a whole race of people. We cannot find the average colored woman any more than we can find the average woman in other races. The most any student will be able to do will be to estimate the size of the various groups of colored women. This is not even sufficient. The influence, efficiency, significance of one superior woman's life may be of far more value than that of a dozen drudges, and hence the statistical method could not do justice to this very human problem. Statistics negate individuality.

The census each year brings to us information that testifies to the gain in the life and activities of the colored population and of colored women especially. In the last census 1,095,774 colored youths attended our schools over the country. 586,767 were young women; 27,858 women as against 28,268 men were enrolled in school from two to three months. 160,231 women as against 136,028 men attended school from four to five months, and 227,546 women as

against 187,173 men attended school six months and more. These figures only bring to our minds the already established truth that girls attend school more continuously than boys.

There are a hundred public high schools for colored young people. The census shows the enrollment of 3,659 girls as against 2,974 boys in elementary grades, and in secondary grades 3,933 girls, 1,634 boys. In these schools 154 girls were enrolled in the Business Course, 792 in the Classical Course, 1,098 girls in the Scientific Course. In the Industrial Training Courses there were 709 girls and 550 boys; 501 girls graduated and 177 boys finished in 1900 and 1901 from the High School Course proper.

In the secondary and higher schools of the race there were 13,306 women and 9,587 boys in the elementary grades; 7,383 women and 6,164 men in the secondary grades; 740 women and 2,339 men in the Collegiate Course. In secondary and higher schools there were 17,138 colored students receiving the Industrial Training, of whom 11,012 were women.

These young people in black have not accomplished these results on "flowery beds of ease." The men and women of the older generations, the mothers and fathers of yesterday, have not been able to give them the home lessons necessary to the quickest development. They have, by the sweat of their own brows, aided by the great hearts of the North, helped themselves to get the education and the standing which they now have in many communities of our country. Many of our young women have worked their way through the schools, working during the summer in cotton fields with their parents; doing laundry work with their mothers; sewing for the neighborhood; doing domestic work for others or teaching the ordinary country schools. More careful training at home would have done much to better fit these young people to meet the great questions confronting them in their life's service.

Our schools are increasing every year, and the number of trained colored women is steadily and surely growing larger, and just in proportion as the women who have had the advantages of time and money and heritage come up, so shall we also come up. We want our friends to trust us; to stand by us yet a little longer; to feel that we shall by our work for others of all races, in part, at least, repay them for their efforts for us.

There is next the question whether the young colored woman coming out from the school shall be able to maintain in her life the ideals she has conceived from her school and her teachers. She does this by building up in the communities where she lives or works a society of

her own; by getting together small groups of women and girls and trying to bring these up to see the light as she has been led to see it.

If one should take the time to go into the homes of these women, whether single or married, he would find broadening of the family circle, tasty furnishings, order, cleanliness, softer and nicer manners of the younger children, a more tender regard for parents, a stricter idea of social duties and obligations in the home. You may not weary of an illustration. Some years ago a young colored girl was living in a small Southern town. Her mother and five children lived in a house with a big room and a kitchen. This girl could not, would not, be satisfied. She finished the little town school course, was examined, taught a country school for two years, saved enough money to go off to school. By the aid of friends like yourselves, she was graduated. Her first thought was her home, her mother, her brothers and sisters. She began to teach in winter and dressmake in the spring and summer. She finally purchased a piece of land and put upon it a good, substantial house of five rooms. A garden was made, a flower-yard was kept in order—in short, a home was created. To-day the old mother still lives; she—the daughter—still works. The brothers and sisters are all men and women who have followed the example of this older sister. Who can doubt the influence of such a woman? And, right here, I wish that our friends would take the time to see some of these homes. No one has the right to judge of a people by what he sees on the corners of streets or at railroad stations. We find the best of other races at home, in schools, in places of business, in churches—so with all races.

There is another class of women who need special attention—the women of the plantation. You who sit here cannot picture their social condition forty years ago. There was no status for the plantation woman except as a commodity. Mind, soul, body were bound in chains. To her there was no light, no home, no marital ties except perhaps in a few rare instances. Her daughters, born in the poverty-stricken cabin in the dawn of freedom, have come up through the days of toil, of wrong, of contumely without the first opportunity to educate hand, head, or heart. "Stolid, stunned," they have lived far back on the old plantations in their miserable cabins. The mother, unable to impart the first teaching that would have made for the development of strong, sturdy, honest womanhood, cannot be held responsible for the spark of light that has failed. The black mothers on the plantations to-day "have lived the same lives their mothers have lived," and it is to them that the gospel of cleanliness, of true motherhood, of purified

homes has been given and is being given by the daughters of the American Missionary Association.

Ten years ago on one of these plantations a daughter of the A. M. A. cast her lot, hoping to bring life, and light especially, to one hundred and fifty benighted women and children in the quarters of the place. Men whose time had been bought of the county by the planter were working out debts that were never paid; and the women and larger children, half clothed, half starved, helped in the cotton fields. The smaller children were left in the cabins to eat from the pan on the hearth the remainder of the daily meals of bacon and corn bread, yellow with soda; and the little ones, left to themselves, came up untaught in the first principles of right living. In an unused cabin, proffered by the owner of the plantation, this young woman began her work. Broken places in the roof were mended, the rough boards of the inside of the cabin whitewashed, the floor scrubbed as clean as possible, and after the home-made, chintz-covered box furniture was arranged, she was ready to begin her lessons of life.

The conditions surrounding her might have appalled a fainter heart. She visited the unkempt cabins to find the mothers willing to send their children to the Sunday-school. The parents were anxious to learn to read and write in the night school to be opened, and not many weeks afterward the children's and parents' schools were well patronized. That was the beginning. The mothers began to deposit money to buy homes; children were decently clad. The years have passed and not a cabin on the plantation is without its garden of vegetables. This was unheard of ten years ago. The settlement school has grown. The teacher lives in a three-room cottage. A small truck farm is run by the children of the school, and many a prize has been given for fine fruit and vegetables raised by the efforts of the young people. Near the school is another cottage where one of the first patrons of the school lives on a ten-acre lot that is well cultivated by the widow and her children. A daughter of the people, she is a fitting object lesson of thrift and industry, and the time is coming when the lessons learned in the tiny, worn-out cabin will be springing up bearing good fruit unto everlasting life.

Another young woman educated by the Association vowed to devote her life to helping others as she was helped to see the light, and for twelve long years she has been laboring in the thickly-settled country districts of one of the States of the Black Belt. Beginning at the fountain head of the homes in her locality, she has worked out for the mothers of her school children an ideal home life that is telling most wonderfully on the social life of the community. A mother

of mothers, she is working to develop the best in those who are lovingly dependent upon her for sustenance and direction of their homes. Their counselor is their banker, and she has received many a nest egg that has developed and grown into sums that have paid for snug homes in the village.

I cannot forbear giving one more instance of another daughter of the Association who, by earnest, steady effort has established a flourishing school of five hundred pupils in one of our Southern cities. The course extends from the Kindergarten to a Normal Course for training teachers, and every year thirty and forty young men and women enter the ranks of the workers, or step into higher schools of learning to better fit them for the battle of life. A mission Sunday-school of 300 children, a day nursery, sewing schools, among the slums, district visiting, are among the outside interests of the busy worker, who believes with her whole heart that "inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

In city and country the status of our women is rising. Comparing yesterday with to-day, we thank God for the advancement. The efforts of our young women who have sat under the teachings of the A. M. A. are making for the advancement of those who have been without educational privileges, and slowly but surely the good work is radiating. Especially is this true as seen in the improved home life where good seed has been sown.

Better knowledge of the laws of health is disseminated by the thirty-five women doctors who are actively engaged in a warfare with the inherited weakness of the race. Four hundred and twenty-eight nurses have joined the ranks of workers, and I feel that the needs of the race are in a measure being met, with better homes, skilled physicians and nurses, who, in their relation to the homes and the mothers of the race, will aid materially in the development of sound bodies fit for the indwelling of the better soul.

If we can have these skilled physicians and nurses along with our training in other directions, we shall not disappoint our friends. Education is becoming more practical everywhere and among all peoples. So it should be. It was very natural that the colored fathers and mothers felt that they had worked for years and when freed their children must not do so. They naturally forgot that they had not worked—they were worked. There is a great difference between working and being worked. It is a great privilege to work, to be independent; and no human being worked as an ox or a horse, simply carrying out the plan or conception of another man's mind, can measure up to any worthy standard of manhood or womanhood. If our

young people are to do the best for themselves, they must be taught along with their literary studies the beauty and strength they may gain in conceiving and perfecting a piece of work. If geometry does not make it possible for a farmer to build his fences straight, to lay off his lots correctly, it is not of the greatest value to him. If chemistry and physics do not teach him the handling of the soil, the value of manures, etc., it has failed just to such an extent. The young women coming out from our schools, in order to meet the larger opportunities of community work, must be educated, and this means that they must be careful teachers. Teachers of cooking, of the arts of dressmaking, millinery and weaving, are in demand, and the time will come when our public schools will need women who can act as well as think. These two things were never intended to be separate. In these later years educators and friends are coming to see this.

Many people make the claim that the young women do not use their education for others. They are not willing to come into a house and run the kitchen even after they have had the science which makes the work less a drudgery. They are not anxious to take charge of a nursery in a home even after they have learned the kindergarten lullabies which are the delight of the children. But can you not see that one reaches a far greater number of others by going into a district and having classes in cooking of twelve and fifteen throughout the day than she does by confining herself to one small kitchen? And is it not natural for her to long for this bigger and broader field of usefulness? And so it is with the nursery, the laundry and other professions.

We need even larger numbers of women for our schools and communities. We are still looking to friends to help the A. M. A. to carry on its work. It cannot fail, for it already has gone too far to fail. I repeat again that we shall not prove faithless to our trust. We hold the destiny of the race in our hands and we shall try to be what you expect of us. We want your confidence. We want you to have faith in us as women, determined to be the standard-bearers of a people chastened and beaten and sore.

Putting before you the advancement of our women in their lives of preparation for service to the race, we have shown the number coming from our secondary schools; we have told of those taking professional training, the better to help in the survival of the fittest of the race, and we have given instances of the practical work being accomplished by a few among hundreds of others of our women.

By the intelligent manipulation of steam power to day, the three-days' journey of ten years ago between the North and the far South

has been shortened to forty-eight hours. If, through the disadvantages of the past we have made a start that is telling for the general advancement of our womankind, through the efforts of the workers of to-day, we shall soon reach the goal. For with the mothers of the race trained to meet the responsibilities of home and family ties; with the children forging the links that combine the education of heart, mind and hand; with thousands of the race maintaining comfortable homes of culture and refinement, we shall have faith in the possibilities of a people that have come up through hard trials.

To the American Missionary Association and its numerous auxiliaries scattered throughout these United States her daughters owe a debt of allegiance; above all to the sainted pioneers of the Association who suffered ostracism and sacrificed their lives in the beginning of the work for the uplift of the freedmen. And again, the daughters of the bondsmen pledge themselves by united effort to work for the redemption of their despised race, and they pray earnestly that members of the American Missionary Association, to-day working so zealously to frustrate the onslaughts of the enemies of the race, may continue to extend a helping hand to the thousands reaching out after a better life.

The advancement of the women of the black race of America is assured. By the tremendous educative influences of the twentieth century, an epoch will soon be reached in the history of the black race of America that will be marked by the advancement of its women to the highest plane, and a consequent uplift of the masses of an outcast people.

A teacher in one of our mountain schools puts us under obligation for the following excerpt:

"The tendency to loquacity seems to be quite the same among women and girls the world over, and was well illustrated here recently. A thirteen-year-old girl who was charged with wrong doing so shocked her teacher by her persistent denial of the deed that the teacher resorted to prayer as a possible means of softening her heart, and asked the Lord to "bridle her tongue" that she might not speak any more untruths. When the girl was requested to pray for herself, she said, 'Oh, Lord, please do not bridle my tongue, for I like to talk awfully, and if you won't do it I will own up to what I have done'—which she did."

FESSENDEN ACADEMY, Martin, Florida, appeals for \$200 for its new industrial building. It will be well used.

S. in Immanuel C., 6.38.
Boxford, C., 49.67; "A Friend," 10. Cam-
bridge, Pilgrim C., 22.08. Chesterfield, 2.06.
Chicopee Falls, Second, 20.07. Concord, Mrs.
Mary L. Houston, *for Furniture for Dor-*
chester Acad., McIntosh, Ga., 10. Conway, Jr.

C. E., for S. A., *Saluda Sem.*, N. C., 5. Cum-
 mington, Village C., 12.16. Dudley, 3. East
 Bridgewater, Union C., 7.16. East Doug-
 lass, Mrs. Laura E. Pierce, for *Saluda Sem.*,
 N. C., 10. Easthampton, First, 17.15. Ever-
 ertt, Mystic Side C., 15.11. Fairhaven,
 First, 7.90. Falmouth, Woman's Union, two
 bbls. Goods, for Jos. K. Brick Sch., *Enfield, N.*
C. Fitchburg, Ladies' Benev. Soc. of Roll-
 stone C., for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 12. Gilbertville,
 Trinitarian C., 42.45. Globe Village, Evan.
 Free C., 13.98. Great Barrington, First, 36.34.
 Groton, Union C., 122.40. Hatfield, 50.05.
 Haydenville, 6.03. Holliston, First, 4.88.
 Holyoke, First S., 9.52. Housatonic, C., add'l,
 5. Lowell, Pawtucket C., 28.93. Pawtucket
 C., Ladies' Miss'y Soc., for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 25;
 "A Friend," 100. Lynn, First, Ladies' Aid
 Soc., bbl. Goods, for *Blowing Rock, N. C.*
 Mansfield, Orthodox C., 17.75. Medford, Mystic
 C. Aux., for S. A., *Fisk U.*, 15; Mystic Soc.
 in Mystic C., box Furnishings, for Dr. Elijah
 Horr Memorial Room, *Talladega Coll.*, Me-
 thuen, Infant S., for *Piedmont Coll.*, Demor-
 est, Ga., 4. Milford, First, 70.31. Mittineague,
 Southworth Paper Co., case Paper, for *Tou-
 galoo U.*, Montague, First, 16. Nantucket, C.
 E., for S. A., *Skyland Inst.*, *Blowing Rock, N.*
C., 10; C. E., for S. A., *Brewer Normal Sch.*,
Greenwood, S. C., 1. Natick, Mr. and Mrs.
 Moses, for *Dom. Science Dept.*, *Straight U.*, 5.
 New Bedford, Trinitarian C., 35.33. New
 Braintree, Mrs. H. Pollard, for *Toughloo U.*,
 1. Newbury, First S., for S. A., *Talladega*
Coll., 12. Newburyport, S. in North C., 3.19;
 Prospect St., 18.12. Newton, S. in Eliot C., 25;
 Mrs. Mary Cram, 5; Mrs. H. E. Barker, 2; for
King's Mountain, N. C., Newton Centre, "S.
 E. G.," 25. North Adams, T. A. Sykes, 10; J.
 D. Hunter, 5. D. J. Barber, 5; C. H. Cutting,
 5; F. H. Whitney, 5; R. L. Chase, 5; G. P.
 Lawrence, 5, for *Tougaloo U.*, North Am-
 herst, Mrs. Fisher, for *King's Mountain, N. C.*,
 5. Northampton, Edwards C., 89.17; Y. L. M.
 Soc., 35; Mrs. Charlotte Morgan, 15, for *Mar-
 shallville, Ga.*; Mrs. J. P. Loomis, for *King's*
Mountain, N. C., 5; Anna L. Douglass, for S.
 A., *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 1; Mrs. J. L. Loomis,
 bbl. Goods, for *King's Mountain, N. C.*, North
 Attleboro, Oldtown C., 6.50. Northboro,
 "Friends," two bbls. Goods, for *Meridian,*
Miss., North Reading, 4.50. North Woburn,
 6. Orange, Central C., 20.39 (10 of which for
Fisk U.). Palmer, L. H. Gager, for S. A.,
Talladega Coll., 100. Peabody, West C., 3.90.
 Randolph, 44. Reading, 15; Miss'y Soc., bbl.
 Goods, for *Blowing Rock, N. C.*, Rochester,
 S., for *Santee, Neb.*, 14. Royalston, First, 4.50.
 Shirley, Eugene N. Livermore, for S. A.,
Blowing Rock, N. C., 5; Ladies' Soc., bbl.
 Goods, for *Williamsburg, Ky.*; Ladies' Circle
 in Cong. C., bbl. Goods, for *King's Mountain,*
N. C., Shrewsbury, C., 11. Somerville, C. E.
 in Day St. C., for S. A., *Talladega Coll.*, *Talla-
 dega, Ala.*, 10. Southbridge, Mrs. F. Carleton,
 50 cts. South Framingham, Ladies' Assoc. of
 Grace C., two bbls. Goods, for Jos. K. Brick
 Sch., *Enfield, N. C.*, Springfield, North C., 90;
 Park C., 14.87; "Friends," for *Dom. Science*
Dept., *Straight U.*, 7; "A Friend," for S. A.,
Joseph K. Brick A. I. and N. Sch., *Enfield, N.*
C., 2. Stoneham, 1.50. Taunton, Winslow C.,
 10.06. Tewksbury, 30.91. Topsfield, Miss H.
 E. Todd, 3. Uxbridge, First Evang'l C., 30.
 Wakefield, 28.61. Waltham, Trin. C., 29.44.
 Ware, First, 11.40; Mrs. Isabel Hyde, for *Tou-
 galoo U.*, 30. Warren, S., for *Furniture for*
Dorchester Acad., *McIntosh, Ga.*, 10. Webster,
 95.02; Miss A. Merriam, for S. A., *Allen Nor-
 mal Sch.*, *Thomasville, Ga.*, 4. West Buxford,
 12.09. West Hatfield, L. M. Soc., box Goods,
 for *Greenwood, S. C.*, West Medway, Second
 C., 21.58. West Newbury, Ladies' Miss'y Soc.
 of First Parish, for *Dom. Science Dept.*,

Straight U., 5; Mrs. G. C. Rogers, 1; Annie L.
 Rogers, 1; Misses Forsythe, 1; Misses Ridg-
 way, 2, for *Dom. Science Dept.*, *Straight U.*,
 West Springfield, Park St. C., 28.50; First S.,
 for *Indian M., Fort Yates, N. D.*, 10. Wey-
 mouth, Old South, 6. Winchester, Mission
 Union, 15. Woburn, Mrs. Mary Millett, for
Desks for Talladega Coll., 1. Wollaston, C.,
 "A Friend," for *Straight U.*, 100. Worcester,
 W. H. M. Soc., in Union C., for S. A., *Grand*
View, Tenn., 12.50; Alice G. West, for *Library,*
Santee, Neb., 5; Miss Mary J. Emerson's S.
 Class, in Plymouth C., for *Furnishing New*
Rooms, Saluda Sem., N. C., 4.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
 OF MASSACHUSETTS AND R. I., Miss Lizzie D.
 White, Treas., \$455.00.

Roxbury, Highland C. E., for S. A., *Fisk U.*,
 25. W. H. M. A., for Salaries, 410, and for Chi-
 nese, 20.

ESTATES.—Andover, Estate of S. E. Ab-
 bott, 66.67. Arlington, Estate of Maria E.
 Ames, 213.75. Athol, Estate of Rev. W. F.
 Avery, 16.67. Blandford, Estate of Harriet
 M. Hinsdale, 316.67. Boston, Estate of Abby
 U. F. Daniels, 166.67; Estate of M. E. Hill,
 33.33; Estate of E. C. Parkhurst, 20; Estate of
 M. F. Wilder, 22.22. Brookline, Estate of Al-
 bert Gay, 66.67. Chicopee, Estate of E. H.
 Carter, 166.67; Estate of S. J. Sherman, 33.33.
 Clinton, Estate of M. C. Gibbs, 58.33. East
 Weymouth, Estate of Mrs. Mary Sprague,
 333.33. Enfield, Estate of J. B. Woods, 53.32.
 Fitchburg, Estate of C. H. Wellman, 2.50.
 Granby, Estate of R. E. Ferry, 142.40. Hollis-
 ton, Estate of Elizabeth S. Burnap, 361.67.
 Ipswich, Estate of Elizabeth M. Brown, 633.33.

RHODE ISLAND, \$15.00.

Pawtucket, M. J. Kinyon, for *Williamsburg*
Acad., Ky., 10. Providence, Miss Kate Pradd's
 S. Class, for S. A., *Talladega Coll.*, 5. Woon-
 socket, Ladies' Aid of Globe Cong. C., bbl.
 Goods, Freight paid to McIntosh, Ga.

CONNECTICUT, \$4,710.78—of which from
 Estates, \$3,159.47.

Ansonia, German S., 2. Berlin, Second,
 38. Bethlehem, 33.13. Bristol, First, 57.64 (30
 of which to const. MISS HARRIET HUTCHINSON
 L. M.). Canton Center, C., for *Black Mt.*
Acad., Evans, Ky., 7.50. Chester, 26.15. Crom-
 well, C. E., for *Furnishing Rooms, Grand View,*
Tenn., 25. Falls Village, 5.52. Franklin, 5.07.
 Glastonbury, Miss A. M. Goodrich, 25. Green-
 wich, "Friends," for *King's Mountain, N. C.*,
 7. Guilford, First, 1. Hartford, Farmington
 Ave. C., 120.57, to const. REV. EDWARD H.
 KNIGHT, PHILO. P. BENNETT, MISS JENNIE L.
 COOMES and LUTHER WILCOX L. M.'s.; Park
 C., 29.11; Curtis H. Veeder, for *Dom. Science*
Dept., *Straight U.*, 10; Daniel R. Howe, for
Tougaloo U., 100. Lebanon, First, 4.05. Mid-
 dlefield, 35.18. Middletown, First S., for *Tal-
 ladega Coll.*, 37.24. New Haven, W. A. S. of
 Dwight Place C., bbl. Goods, for *Marion,*
Ala., Newtonington, C., 83.21; S., for *Marshall-*
ville, Ga., 52.06. New Preston Hill, C., 10.
 North Haven, C. E., for S. A., *Grand View,*
Tenn., 30. North Woodbury, North C., 18.
 Norwich, First S., for *Porto Rico*, 17; Broad-
 way C., Home Miss'y Soc., for *Furnishing New*
Rooms, Saluda Sem., N. C., 2. Poquonock, 4.27.
 Portland, C. E., for S. A., *Williamsburg Acad.*,
Williamsburg, Ky., 8. Saugatuck, T. B. Hill,
 for *Porto Rico*, 20. Seymour, 7.38. Somers, 14.42.
 Stafford Springs, 13.93. Stamford, C. E. of First
 C., for *Alaska M.*, 5. Suffield, First C., bal. to
 const. MRS. H. E. SMITH L. M., 27.21; C. E., for
Las Cabezas, Porto Rico, 1.52. Taftville, 11.71.
 Terryville, L. B. Soc., bbl. Goods, Freight

paid to Saluda, N. C. Thomaston, First, 13.20. Thompson, 24. Tolland, W. H. M. S., bbl. Goods, *for Marion, Ala.* Vernon Center, Mrs. W. H. Tiel, *for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 5. Waterbury, Second C., 408.68; Second Primary S., *for Indian M.*, 10. Watertown, First, 55; First C., Two Cases Books, *for Troy, N. C.* Westford, 5. West Hartford, Mrs. Orpha P. Talcott, 10. West Mystic, M. H. Giddings, 7. Winchester, 20.56. Windsor, C. E., 7. —, "In Memory of S. P. C.", 25.

WOMAN'S CONG. HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF CONNECTICUT, Mrs. W. W. Jacobs, Treasurer, \$96.00 (less amount refunded, \$30.00), \$66.00.

Hartford, South, Mrs. Richard Seymour, *for S. A., Gregory Inst., Wilmington, N. C.*, 8. New Canaan, H. M. S., *for Thomasville, Ga.*, 26. Watertown, Prim. Dept. of S., *for S. A., Grand View, Tenn.*, 25. Winsted, First, H. M. S., *for Grand View, Tenn.*, 25. W. C. H. M. U. of Conn., *for Grand View, Tenn.*, 12.

Total for W. C. H. M. U. \$96.00
Less amount sent to Treasurer by mis-
take, Sharon, Busy Bees Society 30.00

\$66.00

ESTATES.—Brooklyn, Estate of M. W. Talbot, 135.04; Estate of M. E. Ensworth, 5.33. Cheshire, Estate Sam'l Hitchcock, 333.33. Columbia, Estate A. M. Morgan, 203.04. Cornwall, Estate of S. C. Beers, 233.34. Gilead, Estate of Miss H. L. Lord, 3. Glastonbury, Estate of Fidelia W. Hale, 2, 186.39.

NEW YORK, \$5,896.14—of which from Es-
tates, \$5,060.47.

Auburn, H. F. Burrage, *for Ballard Sch., Macon, Ga.*, 5. Barryville, 11.29. Berkshire, First, 21. Brooklyn, Lewis Ave. S., 75; South, S., 25; "A Friend, 20; Miss E. Ballard, 5; Miss M. D. Halliday, bbl. Goods, *for Douglass Academy, Laundale, N. C.*; Marion L. Roberts, Books *for Library, Lincoln Normal Sch., Marion, Ala.* Buffalo, King's Guild of First C., 3. Canaan Four-Corners, 2.27. Clifton Springs, Rev. H. L. Chase, *for King's Mountain, N. C.*, 17.50. De Ruyter, 2.90. East Bloomfield, Mrs. Eliza S. Goodwin, 5. Fishkill-on-Hudson, Miss Marion L. Hammond, bbl. Goods, Books, etc., *for Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.* Ithaca, E. P. Gilbert, 25. Little Valley, 2.30. Moravia, First, 40.75. Newark Valley, First, 10. New York, George S. Hickok, deceased, 250; Rev. Wayland Spaulding, D.D., 2.30. Northfield, S., *for Santee, Neb.*, 7.25. Port Richmond, Reformed C., 5. Poughkeepsie, Woman's Miss'y Soc., 5. Sidney, C. E. of First C., *for S. A., Fisk U.*, 25. Spencerport, Mrs. S. L. Bush, 1. Tarrytown, Mrs. Graham, *for Salary of Teacher, Grand View, Tenn.*, 25. Utica, Mrs. Sarah H. Mudge, 5. Woodville, 9.85. Wolcott, Miss A. G. Crafts, bbl. Goods, *for Marion, Ala.*

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF NEW YORK, Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, Treas., \$229.26.

Baiting Hollow, Colored Young People's Offering, 2.50. Brooklyn, Tompkins Ave. L. B. S., 150. balance *for Scholarship, Five Years, at Fisk U.* Buffalo, First C., King's Guild, *for S. A., Lincoln Acad., King's Mt., N. C.*, 6.50. Mannsville, C. E., *for Grand View, Tenn.*, 5. Orient, Aux., *for Salary*, 25. Patchogue, C. E., *for Scholarship, Fisk U.*, 10. Collection at Annual Meeting, O. C. and D. Association, 30.26, *for Work at Las Cabezas, Porto Rico.*

ESTATES.—Amenia, Estate of A. B. Nye, 126.67. Bergen, Estate of T. S. Kingman, 161. Brooklyn, Estate of H. L. Pratt, 2,050.75. Buf-
falo, Estate of Ruth W. Bancroft, by Wm. W.

Hammond, Att'y, 4,750 (Reserve Legacy, 3,166.66), 1,583.34. Lowville, Estate of Cornelia C. Le Warne, by L. C. Davenport, Exec., 3,416.15 (Reserve Legacy, 2,277.44), 1,138.71.

NEW JERSEY, \$53.36.

Jersey City, First, 38.36 (18.48 of which *for Porto Rico*). River Edg's, First S., bbl. Goods, *for Troy, N. C.*

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF THE N. J. ASS'N, Mrs. G. A. L. Merrifield, Treas., \$15.00.

Bound Brook, First W. H. M. S., 10. W. H. M. U. of N. J. Assoc., 5.

PENNSYLVANIA, \$871.00.

Philadelphia, "A Friend," *for New Slate Roof for Jubilee Hall, Fisk U.*, 500; Central, 70. Philadelphia, Shepley Nelson Evans 50. Wm. H. Lambert 50. L. O. Smith 25. John H. Converse 25. Alba B. Johnson 25. C. H. Stillwell 20. Dr. Jas. F. Stone 15. B. F. Blake 10. A. J. Syman 5; E. H. D. Fealey, 10; Torresdale Sta., Miss Mary Peacock, 2; *for Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*; Miss Sarah Newlin, 25; Miss Katherine Newlin, 25, *for Industrial Work, Lincoln Normal School, Marion, Ala.*; Miss Anna R. Brooks, *for S. A., Saluda Sem., N. C.*, 2; Miss Helen T. Higgins, *for S. A., Saluda Sem., N. C.*, 1. Pittston, Mrs. Sarah Brune, *for Desks for Talladega Coll.*, 3.50. Ridgway, Kingdom Extension Soc. of First Cong. C., *for Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.*, 7.50.

OHIO, \$80.40.

Ashland, F. E. Myers & Bro., Two Pumps, *for Williamsburg Acad., Ky.* Bellevue, Mrs. Celestia E. Boise, 10. Belpre, 7. Chatham, 18. Cleveland, W. H. M. S. of Union C., box Table Linen, etc., *for Williamsburg, Ky.* Columbus, Miss L. Crethers, *for S. A., Washburn Sem., Beaufort, N. C.*, 4. Conneaut, S., *for S. A., Fisk U.*, 14; C. E., *for S. A., Fisk U.*, 5. Hiram, "Friends," box Goods, *for Greenwood, S. C.* North Fairfield, 5.30. Parkman, 5.50. Twinsburg, 11.60.

INDIANA, \$27.00.

Fort Wayne, C. E., *for Fessenden Acad., Martin, Fla.*, 25. Wabash, Cora Small, *for Le Moyne Inst., Memphis, Tenn.*, 2.

ILLINOIS, \$773.93.

Amboy, 22. Atkinson, Mrs. Jennie Emmons, *for Cotton Valley, Ala.*, 8. Byron, C., *for S. A., Saluda Seminary, N. C.*, 2.50.

Chicago, First, C. E., 10; Bowmanville, 18; New England, S., *for S. A., Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 10; Leavitt St., W. S., *for Room in Boys' Dormitory, Grand View, Tenn.*, 8.25; Fifty-second Ave., C., 6.60; West Pullman, First, 3.62; Fellowship S., 3; Miss Bessie Bennett, box Books, *for Library, Williamsburg, Ky.*

Chillicothe, Plymouth, 12.40. Creston, 8.06. Crystal Lake, C. E., 2.50. Dover, 40.80. Geneva, 8.40. Godfrey, 4. Harvey, Miss Louise G. Holmes, *for Kitchen Furniture, Williamsburg Acad., Ky.*, 5. Hinsdale, 52.70. Moline, First, 39.90. Oak Park, Second, 20.62; Mrs. J. M. Baker, *for Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 25. Paxton, C. E., *for S. A., Fisk U.*, 10. Pecatonica, C., *for S. A., Saluda Seminary, N. C.*, 5; L. M. S., *for Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 6. Port Byron, C. E., *for S. A., Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 6.50. Rantoul, 2.26. Rio, 17.75. Rock Falls, W. H. M. U., bbl. Goods, *for Blowing Rock, N. C.* Rockford, College Alumni, *for S. A., Saluda Seminary, N. C.*, 5. Shabbona, 15.90. Sheffield, 85.92. Sandoval, 4.02. Tiskilwa, S. R. Sears, 8.

Tonica, 4.05; C. E., 4.00. Waukegan, 6.00.
Woodstock, Rev. J. A. R. Rogers, 1. —,
"John and Mary," 1.00.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF ILLINOIS, Mrs. A. O. Whitcomb, Treas., \$181.18.

Chicago, Auburn Park W.M.S., 51 cts.; New England W.M.S., for *Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 37; W.M.S. of People's C., for *Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 5. Porter Mem., "Mizpah Soc.", 3.67; Union Park, W.S., 35. Downers Grove, W.M.S., for *Moorhead, Miss.*, 6; C.E., for *Moorhead, Miss.*, 4. Elgin, Woman's Guild of First C., for *S. A.*, 25. Jacksonville, W. M. S., 20. Lee Center, C., 7.50. Marseilles, C.E., for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 2.50. Mendon, W.M.S., 15. Plainfield, W.M.S., 10. Rollo, W.M.S., 5.00. Thawville, W.M.S., 5.

MICHIGAN, \$197.55.

Alpena, C. E., for *Tougaloo U.*, 25. Benzonia, "Friends," for *Freight on Goods to Grand View, Tenn.*, 90 cts. Clinton, S., for *S. A.*, *Washburn Sem., Beaufort, N. C.*, 5.80. Cooper, W.M.U., for *S. A.*, *Trinity Sch., Athens, Ala.*, 5. Dexter, W.M.U., for *S. A.*, *Trinity Sch., Athens, Ala.*, 3.50. Kalamazoo, Henry Montague, 5. Ludington, 20. Michilinda, "Friends," for *Furnishing New Rooms at Saluda Sem., N. C.*, 17. Northport, Miss Lottie Bushnell, 3. Perry, Miss Sibyl Capin, for *S. A.*, *Williamsburg Acad., Williamsburg, Ky.*, 1.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF MICHIGAN, Mrs. E. F. Grabill, Treas., \$111.35.

Allegan, W.M.S., 2.25. Chelsea, W.M.S., 5.50. Detroit, First Woman's Assoc., 44. Grand Rapids, Smith Mem. W. M. S., 1. Owosso, W.M.U., 6.60. St. Joseph, W.M.S., 8, for *Salary, Trinity Sch., Athens, Ala.*. Ann Arbor, Mission Band, for *S. A.*, *Skyland Inst., Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 10. Detroit, Woman's Assoc. of First C., for *S. A.*, *Trinity Sch., Athens, Ala.*, 10. Grand Ledge, W. H. M. U. and Ladies' Aid Soc., for *S. A.*, *Trinity Sch., Athens, Ala.*, 4. Union City, W.M.S., for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 20.

IOWA, \$1,053.51.

Anita, 15. Cedar Rapids, First S., for *Bld'g Fund, Moorhead, Miss.*, 6.66; Mrs. A. B. Everett, for *Bld'g Fund, Moorhead, Miss.*, 1. Charles City, Mrs. Charity Kellogg, for *S. A.*, *Talladega Coll.*, 2. Dubuque, First C., by "Clark Williams," 10. Eldora, First, 45.60; C. McKeen Duren, for *S. A.*, *Grand View, Tenn.*, 25. Hawarden, 12.32. La Moille, 11. Milford, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Olmstead, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 5. Maquoketa, C., 5. New Hampton, Rev. A. Kern, 2. Newburg, Ladies' Aid Soc., 5. Oakland, First, 2.81. Postville, 9. Rockwell, 5.40. Sioux City, Wm. P. Manley, for *Dom. Science Dept., Straight U.*, 25. Sheldon, 41.56. Waterloo, "A Friend," for *S. A.*, *Talladega Coll.*, 216; "A Friend," 15 (10 of which for *King's Mountain, N. C.*). —, "A Friend in Iowa," for *Slater Shop, Talladega Coll.*, 400.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF IOWA, Miss Fanny Bailey, Treas., \$103.16.

Aiden, W.M.S., 10. Chester Center, W.M.S., 4. Des Moines, Plymouth, W.M.S., 8.38; No. Park W.M.S., 14.70; Greenwood W.M.S., 26.50. Eldora, W. M. S., 15. Gilbert, W. M. S., for *Beach Inst., Savannah, Ga.*, 5. Grinnell, W. M. S., 9.40. Le Mars, W. M. S., for *Women's Cottage, Atlanta Theo. Sem., Atlanta, Ga.*, 35.32. Lyons, W.M.S., 2. McGregor, W.M.S., 6.50. Manchester, C. E., for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 13.50. Monticello, W.M.S., 30. Sloan, W.M.S., for *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 7.77. Salem, Jr. C. E., for *S. A.*, *Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 5.

WISCONSIN, \$286.79.

Appleton, 54.10. Clinton, 6. Clintonville, 11.85. Columbus, C. E. Chadburn, for *Dom. Science Dept., Straight U.*, 100. Dartford, 6. Kenosha, Dr. T. Gellispie, 5. Koshkonong, 5. Leeds, 2.35. Milwaukee, "A Friend," Books and Papers, for *Saluda, N. C.*; Grand Av. W. S., for *Indian M.*, 13.26. Prairie-du-Sac, Thos. Baker, for *Dom. Science Dept., Straight U.*, 25. Potosi, C., 4.58; British Hollow (out-station), 3.55. Stevens Point, Miss Bertha Scott, for *Piedmont Coll., Demorest, Ga.*, 5. Ripon, 30.59. Whitewater, "Friends," two bbls. Goods, for *Meridian, Miss.*; C., five bbls. Goods, for *Thomasville, Ga.*

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF WISCONSIN, Mrs. E. G. Smith, Treas., \$5.51.

W.H.M.U. of Wisconsin, 5.51.

MINNESOTA, \$198.23.

Fairmont, First, 20.80. Luverne, Miss'y Soc., box Goods, for *Blowing Rock, N. C.* Marshall, 28. Minneapolis, Plymouth, 15; Vine C., 2.50. St. Anthony Park, 9.83. St. Paul, Merriam Park, Olivet C., 33.85.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY UNION OF MINNESOTA, Mrs. A. W. Norton, Treas., \$88.25.

Austin, 2.85. Minneapolis, Plymouth, 30; Pilgrim, 10; Vine C. E., 10; Park Ave., 19.15; Park Ave., Jr. Dept. of S., for *S. A.*, *Girls' Ind'l Sch., Moorhead, Miss.*, 6; St. Louis Park, 6.25. Moorhead, 4.

MISSOURI, \$54.43.

Kansas City, Southwest Tabernacle, 5.10. Lebanon, 11.78. Maplewood, 7.55. Neosho, First, 30.

KANSAS, \$5.00.

Paola, C. E., 5.

NEBRASKA, \$41.73.

Blair, 6.55. Exeter, 17.26. Franklin, 2. Liberty Chapel, for *Lincoln Sch., Meridian, Miss.*, 3.51. Nehawka, B. Wolph, 0.50 (5 of which for *Work among Southern Negroes*, and 4.50 for *American Highlanders*). Rising City, First, 2.91.

NORTH DAKOTA, \$18.00.

Glen Ullin, Bethesda German C., 7; St. Mark's German C., 4. Michigan City, 7.

SOUTH DAKOTA, \$19.12.

Academy, C. E., 5. Canton, C., 2.90; S., 3.47. Ipswich, 2.50. Valley Springs, C., for *Indian M.*, 5.25.

ARIZONA, \$1.00.

Prescott, Mrs. John Joseph Fisher, for *Dom. Science Dept., Straight U.*, 1.

COLORADO, \$42.42.

Longmont, "Willing Workers," for *Santee, Neb.*, 10. —, Colorado Scholarship, for *Santee, Neb.*, 32.42.

CALIFORNIA, \$375.90.

Colton, Mrs. C. E. Scofield, for *S. A.*, *Lincoln Normal Sch., Marion, Ala.*, 4. Highland, C., 25.30. Los Angeles, Mrs. O. S. Adams, 5. Pomona, Pilgrim C., 26.15. Redlands, Miss Rebecca H. Smiley, 10. San Francisco, Receipts of the California Chinese Mission (see items below), 300.45. San Jose, Kingdom Extension Soc., for *Furnishing New Rooms, Saluda Sem., N. C.*, 5.

WASHINGTON, —

Tacoma, C. E., pkg. Patchwork, for *Dorchester Acad., McIntosh, Ga.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$20.34—of which from Estate, \$8.34.

Washington, C. E. of First C., for *Piedmont Coll.*, *Demorest, Ga.*, 12.

ESTATE.—Washington, Estate of Miss Lucy O. Fishback, by Frederick L. Fishback, Executor, 25 (Reserve Legacy, 16.66), 8.34.

MARYLAND, \$5.00.

Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cassard, for *Girls' Ind'l Sch.*, *Moorhead, Miss.*, 5.

KENTUCKY, —

Newport, Ladies' Soc. of York St. C., box Goods, for *Williamsburg, Ky.*

NORTH CAROLINA, \$25.00.

Beaufort, "A Friend," by Rev. W. J. Larkin, for *Washburn Sem.*, 5. Blowing Rock, Mrs. Moses Cone, for *Skyland Inst.*, *Blowing Rock, N. C.*, 10. Brattleboro, Morning Star Baptist C., for *S. A.*, *Jos. K. Brick A. 1. and N. Sch.*, *Enfield, N. C.*, 6.40. Concord, First Y.W.M.S., bbl. Goods, freight prepaid to *Saluda, N. C.* *McLeansville, First C.*, 3.60.

SOUTH CAROLINA, \$1.00.

Winnsboro, 1.

TENNESSEE, \$35.00.

Chattanooga, H. L. Fancher, for *Repairs, Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 5. Crab Orchard, Pinah Hudson Alumni, for *Repairs, Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 5. Grand View, "A Friend," for *Teachers' Sal.*, *Grand View, Tenn.*, 15. Memphis, "Stranger on Train," for *B'd'g Fund, Moorhead, Miss.*, 1. Tracy City, J. Walter Smith, for *Repairs, Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 4. Yankeetown, Ella Snodgrass, for *Repairs, Pleasant Hill, Tenn.*, 5.

GEORGIA, \$33.50.

Byron, 2. Demorest, Proceeds from Suppers, for *Piedmont Coll.*, *Demorest, Ga.*, 18.50. Demorest, Ladies' Benev. Soc. of Cong. C., for *Piedmont Coll.*, 8. Macon, Miss A. C. Childs, for *Ballard Sch.*, *Macon, Ga.*, 5.

ALABAMA, \$59.13.

Anniston, Jerry Welch, for *Talladega Coll.*, 3. Athens, Trinity Sch., Collection at Opening, for *Glass* 4.66. Ironaton, Lucy Boswell, for *Talladega Coll.*, 1. Joppa, S. for *Books, etc.*, 5.70. Talladega, C., 13.18; Mrs. L. M. Sisson, for *Talladega Coll.*, 24.50; "A Friend," for *Desks for Talladega Coll.*, 2. Tuskegee, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, 5.

LOUISIANA, \$6.14.

Hammond, C., 3.90; S., 2.24.

MISSISSIPPI, \$68.34.

Meridian, Mrs. H. I. Miller, for *Lincoln Sch.*, *Meridian, Miss.*, 15; Miss L. H. Dana, for *S. A.*, *Lincoln Sch.*, *Meridian, Miss.*, 5. Moorhead, Miss F. A. Gardner, for *B'd'g Fund, Girls' Ind'l Sch.*, *Moorhead, Miss.*, 25; "Friends," for *B'd'g Fund, Moorhead, Miss.*, 10; Girls' Industrial Sch., for *B'd'g Fund, Moorhead, Miss.*, 13.34.

TEXAS, \$12.00.

Dallas, Central S., 12.

TUITION, \$6,670.54.

Cappabosic, Va., 64.50. Williamsburg, Ky., 99.11. Beaufort, N. C., 22.25. Blowing Rock, N. C., 20.73. Enfield, N. C., 54.25. Hillsboro, N. C., 25.25. King's Mountain, N. C., 28. Saluda, N. C., 48.13. Troy, N. C., 2.75. Charleston, S. C., 321.74. Greenwood, S. C., 120.24.

Grand View, Tenn., 61.50; Public Fund, 65. Jonesboro, Tenn., 1.50; Public Fund, 40. Memphis, Tenn., 759.48. Nashville, Tenn., 1,123.50. Pleasant Hill, Tenn., 101.10. Albany, Ga., 139.25. Demorest, Ga., 182.33. Macon, Ga., 569.30. McIntosh, Ga., 28.41. Marshallville, Ga., 1.50; Public Fund, 50. Savannah, Ga., 180.50. Thomasville, Ga., 136.80. Athens, Ala., 61. Cotton Valley, Ala., 65.53. Florence, Ala., 38.39. Joppa, Ala., 30.45. Marion, Ala., 93.25. Mobile, Ala., 190.45. Talladega, Ala., 289.65. New Orleans, La., 713.25. Helena, Ark., 59. Clinton, Miss., 18. Meridian, Miss., 135.50. Mound Bayou, Miss., 78.60. Toulaloo, Miss., 394.17. Orange Park, Fla., 50.65. Austin, Texas, 156.58. Santurce, Porto Rico, 49.95.

SUMMARY FOR NOVEMBER, 1904.

Donations.....	\$11,264.85
Estates.....	13,277.56
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	\$24,542.41
Tuition.....	6,670.54
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Total.....	\$31,212.95

SUMMARY.

From Oct. 1st, 1904, to Nov. 30th, 1904.

Donations.....	\$18,663.95
Estates.....	15,109.29
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	\$33,773.24
Tuition....	8,898.32
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Total Receipts.....	\$42,671.56
Expenditures, two months.....	57,099.64
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Debt Balance on Current Year.....	\$14,428.08

FOR THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

Subscriptions for November.....	\$20.70
Previously acknowledged.....	15.40
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	\$36.10

RECEIPTS OF THE CALIFORNIA CHINESE MISSION, from Sept. 16th to Oct. 13th, 1904. Applicable to expenses of last Fiscal Year, by Wm. Johnstone, Treas., \$300.45.

FROM LOCAL MISSIONS, \$170.25:

Berkeley, Ann'y Off's, 25. Fresno, Ann'y Off's, 3.50. Los Angeles, Chinese Ann'y Off's, 5; First, Japanese Ann'y Off's, 47.75. Oakland, Chinese Annual Memb., 9.50. Oroville, Ann'y Pledges, 18. San Francisco, Central, Annual Membs., 8; West, Annual Membs., 4; Japanese Monthly Off's, 11.50; Annual Membs., 16; Bethany Ch., Ann'y Pledges, 2.50. Santa Barbara, Ann'y Pledges, 2.50; Cong. Ch., 16. Ventura, Ann'y Pledges, 1.

FROM CHURCHES, \$9.20.

San Francisco, Richmond Cong. C., 9.20.

INDIVIDUAL OFFERINGS, \$26.00:

Mrs. Delia M. Locke, 10. James M. Haven, 10. Rev. F. B. Perkins, 5. Miss Alice E. Pike, 1.

FROM EASTERN FRIENDS, \$95.00.

Norwich, Conn., Mrs. E. B. Huntington, 25. New Haven, Conn., Henry W. Farnum, 25. Washington, D. C., Rev. B. W. Pond and Mary N. Pond, 40; Miss Julia M. Pond, 5.

H. W. HUBBARD, Treasurer,
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